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## Allen Dulles Speaks Up—A Little

The current issue of Harper's magazine contains "a book-length supplement" by Allen Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency. "Much of this material, in different form, is being published in the Encyclopedia Britannica 1963 Book of the Year," says an editorial note. "An expanded version will appear in regular book form next fall."

Mr. Dulles entitles his work "The Craft of Intelligence." The trouble with the first major portion of it is that he is up to the old intelligence con game of piling known facts upon known facts in the hope, which has occasionally proved out, that the whole of a towering heap of information will somehow add up to more than the sum of its parts. He has absolutely nothing to offer concerning present-day espionage and counter-espionage activity that isn't already known to any moderately well-read person. But his mountainous accumulation of unsecret data will doubtless loom impressively as an encyclopedia entry.

Such discretion is praiseworthy in a former chief of intelligence, but it makes stale and shallow reading. The second portion of his study, however, is something else again. Here, shifting his focus from the "craft" of intelligence to the administrative aspects, Allen Dulles is in his element. Moreover, he is stirred to a livelier style by the cloud under which he resigned the CIA directorship, a cloud not altogether of his own making.

The first part of his survey sets forth the curious argument that because totalitarian states have an advantage over democracies in matters of news control, it would be only fair if the free-world press had a little less freedom. In contrast, the second portion offers a number of sensible observations and even a tilt at humor: "Actions and reactions can no longer be estimated on the basis of what we ourselves might do in Khrushchev's shoes because, as we have seen at the United Nations,

he takes off his shoes." We hope this is the portion to be "expanded in regular book form." A few further quotes from it will explain why:

"Whenever a dramatic event occurs in the foreign-relations field—an event for which the public may not have been prepared—one can usually count on the cry going up, 'Intelligence has failed again.' The charge may at times be correct. But there are also many occasions when an event has been foreseen and correctly estimated but intelligence has been unable to advertise its success."

"The willingness of a country to accept unpopularity in defense of its vital interests can be an element of strength. Often, I feel, because of our desire to be loved, this element has been lacking in American foreign policy, but that does not mean that we should emulate the brutal techniques of a Khrushchev."

"While obviously many expenditures must be kept secret as far as the public is concerned, the CIA always stands ready to account to the President, to the responsible appropriations subcommittees of the Congress, and to the Bureau of the Budget for every penny expended, whatever the purpose may be."

"Personally I see little excuse for peacetime spying on our friends or allies. Apart from the moral issues, we have other and far more important ways of using our limited intelligence resources. Also there are other ways of getting the information we need through normal diplomatic channels. . . ."

"It is not our intelligence organization which threatens our liberties. The danger is rather that we will not be adequately informed of the perils which face us. . . . The last thing we can afford to do today is to put our intelligence in chains. Its protective and informative role is indispensable in an era of unique and continuing danger."